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Administration Reports of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association and the Borstal School, Dharwar, 1938

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1939

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No. Pro. VIII/9 of 1939.

From

D. A. DHRUVA, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.),
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay Province Probation and
After-Care Association, Poona ;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Poona, 19th June 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association for the year ending 31st March 1939.

2. Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A., acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association for the year under review, except from 24th March to 31st March 1939, during which period I took over charge.

Annual General Meeting, 1938.

3. The Annual General Meeting was held on July 26th, 1938, in the Lingayat Town Hall in Dharwar. The Annual Report on the working of the Association for the year ending 31st March 1938 was read and adopted and the audited statement of accounts for the same period was passed.

Special General Meeting, 1938.

4. A Special General Meeting was held in the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer in Dharwar on September 27th, 1938, for the election of non-official members to serve on the Managing Committee for the year 1938-39. The following were elected :—

(1) Rao Bahadur B. S. Sawakar, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Dharwar.

(2) The Rev. R. N. Usher Wilson, Manager, Industrial Settlement, Hubli.

(3) Rao Saheb S. K. Duduskar, Honorary Secretary of the Satara Probation and After-Care Committee.

(4) S. R. Shashital, Esq., Contractor, Dharwar.

MO-I Bk Jb 2—1

5. The following are the official members of the Managing Committee of the Association :—

(1) The District Magistrate, Dharwar (Chairman).

(2) The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona, (Secretary and Treasurer).

(3) The District Judge, Dharwar.

(4) The Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

(5) The Educational Inspector of Southern Division, Dharwar.

(6) The Governor of the Borstal School, Dharwar.

6. The practice of holding joint meetings of the Managing Committee of the Association and of the Visiting Committee of the Borstal School was continued throughout the year.

AFFILIATED DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS AND SUB-COMMITTEES.

7. Affiliated district organisations are the same as in the last year :—

(*a*) *District Associations.*—District Associations exist in the following places :—

(1) Dharwar.

(2) Belgaum.

(3) Sholapur.

(4) Poona.

(5) Ahmedabad.

(6) Broach Sub-Division.

(7) Panch Mahals Sub-Division.

(8) Surat.

(9) Bijapur.

Although nine organisations have been established, active work is carried on by the first five, which alone employ *paid* Probation Officers. It is hoped that the last four associations will endeavour to appoint paid workers in order that action may be taken to carry out all the objects of these organisations instead of restricting work to after-care alone. Lack of money is the main reason for hesitation but in the case of the Surat Child Protection Society, sufficient money has been collected to make a beginning but, up to the present, there has been insufficient local initiative.

(*b*) *Sub-Committees.*—The organisations at the following places cover exactly the same objects as those followed by District After-Care Associations, but have no separate finances. They should be

associations in embryo. In fact, however, they show a tendency to stagnate and remain mere sub-committees :—

(1) Thar and Parkar. } Sind.
(2) Sukkur. }
(3) Dadu. }
(4) Thana.
(5) Satara.
(6) North Kanara.
(7) Nasik.

In most places, however, these sub-committees are ineffective. Meetings do not appear, in some places, to have been held since their inauguration. In one place, in particular, the District Magistrate stated that no such institution existed. Except in Nasik and Satara the work of making inquiries and finding Probation Officers is carried out by the District Magistrates. During the past year effort was made in Nasik and Satara to stimulate local interest in the hope that action would be taken to convert these sub-committees into associations and inaugurate a wider field of work.

Districts without Local Organisations.

8. In the following areas in this Province no District Associations or Sub-Committees have yet been formed :—

(1) Bombay City and Suburban District.

(2) East Khandesh.

(3) West Khandesh.

(4) Kolaba.

(5) Ratnagiri.

(6) Ahmednagar.

(7) Kaira.

Owing to the fairly large number of Borstal and Certified School lads, who are released to Bombay City and Suburban District, a paid full time Probation Officer has to be employed by the Central Association itself. The absence of any local agency means that he has to work completely on his own. During the past year, an initial step was taken towards the establishment of an association in Ahmednagar. It is hoped that in the coming year it will be possible to secure sufficient local support to start work.

Supervision of Ex-Borstal and Ex-Certified School Licensees.

9. During the past year 410 Borstal and Certified School licensees were under the supervision of about 200 Probation Officers, of whom

only seven are paid, full time workers. It is unfortunately impossible to give the exact number of voluntary Probation Officers because District Associations and Sub-Committees have not submitted the necessary information to the Central Association despite request. The following figures indicate the exact allotment of cases to paid and voluntary Probation Officers :—

(1) Number of lads supervised by paid Probation Officers			135
(2) Number of lads supervised by voluntary Probation Officers—			275
(*a*) By officials	85		
(*b*) By non-officials	190		

Comparison with the figures given in the report for the previous years shows that supervision by paid Probation Officers has increased from 19·3 per cent. to 33 per cent. This is the probable cause of the reduction in failure percentage, referred to below in paragraph 13. Fortuitous circumstances alone have led to a higher number of lads being placed under the supervision of paid workers during the past year, a large number of boys having been released to those areas where paid Probation Officers are employed. The decreased failure percentage (cf. paragraph 13) testifies to the higher standard of work of full time, stipendiary supervisors.

10. A study of Appendix A shows the wide-flung geographical distribution of lads released on license from schools in this Province. In all 217 boys were released on license to 53 different areas and places within those areas on the following basis :—

(1) 18 districts in this Province.

(2) 6 districts in Sind.

(3) 15 districts in other Provinces.

(4) 14 Indian States.

With the exception of 7 areas (including Bombay City and Suburban District) in the Bombay Province, where paid Probation Officers are employed, supervision is carried out by voluntary workers, who submit monthly reports, regarding the lads in their charge, to the Secretary of the Provincial Association. Considerable time in many cases has to elapse before a local authority can appoint a supervisor. Such loss of time means loss of license time. The vast distances covered by so wideflung a distribution area makes regular communication with the central office, during the license time, very difficult. Again, despite the issue of explanatory letters and circulars many upcountry voluntary Probation Officers do not understand the work. Reports often tend to be irregular and are frequently vague and incomplete.

11. Destitute lads, on release from school, constitute a particular problem. Residential arrangements have to be made as they have no homes, to which they could be licensed. To meet the need, After-Care Hostels have been started in certain places. In Hubli the hostel is under the control of the Dharwar After-Care Association and is managed by the Probation Officer, who lives on the premises. The record of this hostel, during the past year, has been particularly good as employment has been quickly found and the boys have progressed well. In Poona similar arrangements have been made and the hostel has been located in the compound of the Backward Class Office. The record of the past year has, however, been poor, partly owing to lack of employment facilities in Poona and partly due to insufficient supervision. In Bombay hostel arrangements have been provided by the Salvation Army and boarding and supervision charges at the respective rates of Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 per month are paid by the Association. Owing largely to inability on the part of the hostel authorities to provide remunerative work, little use has been made of this hostel during the past year. In view, however, of employment facilities in Bombay being much better than those in Poona and also of the recent arrangements made by Government for apprenticeships in the Central Press, it is hoped that, in the ensuing year, arrangements will be made by the Association to open their own Bombay Hostel and place it under the personal control of the Bombay Probation Officer, who is already employed by them for the supervision of the lads, who are released to their own homes in Bombay City and Suburban District. By such means, it should become possible to extend the good work, already in progress for boys, whose homes are in the above localities to destitute boys, requiring residential accommodation.

Analysis of Supervision work of Licensed Boys.

12. In Appendix B is submitted a comparative return of license cases for the past three years. The average number of failures per year has worked out at 53. The percentage of failure, on the basis of the total number of lads under supervision each year, is thus only 15.

Borstal School.

Number of lads on license on 1st April 1938		..	134
Number of lads released on license in 1938-39		..	129
Total number under supervision in 1938-39		..	263
Number of license cases closed in 1938-39		..	159
(1) Successful	..	131	
(2) Failure	..	27	
(3) Died	..	1	
Total	..	159	

Number of lads still on license on 31st March 1939	..		104
The following analysis covers cases of known failure:—			
Number of licenses revoked	..		17
(*a*) Sent back to Borstal School	..	8	
(*b*) Sent to jail	..	3	
(*c*) Abandoned as failures	..	6	
		17	
Number of lads still absconding on 31st March 1939	..		8
Cases pending before the Investigation Committee	..		2
			27

Care has to be taken in assessing the degree of success and failure. The proportion of success worked out at 49·9 per cent. It has, however, to be remembered that a certain type of lad may lie low during the actual license period and break out later. It is not yet possible to follow up lads for two years after the expiry of the license. Experience is, however, showing that destitute lads, who are released to hostels, do not get rooted in the city of their adoption but tend to disappear. There is no doubt but that a higher rate of success would be secured with an improved standard of supervision. A large number of voluntary supervisors do not realise that supervision should afford constructive help.

As noted in the last Report, control of supervision work by correspondence from one central office is inadequate. The volume of work entailed must be expected to grow. It is questionable whether some delegation of power should not be made and those District After-Care Associations, which employ paid Probation Officers, should not be authorised to carry out the work of personal scrutiny on the firm understanding that monthly returns would have to be submitted to the central office. This, however, would not be possible in those areas, where only voluntary Probation Officers are employed.

The Investigation Committee.

13. The constitution of the Investigation Committee is still under revision. One change has, however, been effected. The Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison has been appointed the official Chairman *vice* the Inspector General of Prisons. The main purpose of this Committee is to consider cases of breakdown on license. During the past year this Committee met six times and considered the cases of 25 lads, two of whom were given another chance and sent back to their Probation Officers. Altogether 29 cases were reported for breach of

license conditions. As previously pointed out breach of license is not necessarily failure as some boys later make good if given a further chance. Therefore the number of cases of breach of license is apt to exceed the number of classified failures. Again the number of breaches of license may differ from the actual number of lads appearing before the Investigating Committee. The difference is accounted for by the fact that absconding boys are some times not re-arrested.

Percentage of breach of Borstal School licenses 1936 to 1939.

	Number of cases.	Percentage to total number on license.
1936-37	32	13·2
1937-38	55	19·3
1938-39	29	11·03

TYPICAL BORSTAL AFTER-CARE CASES.

14. The following Borstal cases have been selected to illustrate three distinct types—eventual success secured through many vicissitudes, straightforward success and complete failure :—

(1) A Bhil lad, with 2 previous convictions, was committed to the Borstal School for an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act. He was released on license on 3rd July 1937 and completed his period successfully in November 1938 despite several vicissitudes. He thrice had to change his place of residence, once without permission, because his local relatives left the native place. In addition he enticed away a woman belonging to his caste and escaped temporarily from the supervision of his Probation Officer. After personal warning by the Investigating Committee he settled down and finished the remainder of his period successfully. In this case a stormy period on license occurred largely because of difficulties in the home.

(2) A Lohana lad from Sind with no previous conviction was committed to the Borstal School for 5 years on a charge of theft. He was released on license on 21st September 1936 to live with his relations at Karachi. He was working at the shop of his cousins who were doing gold and silver business. When he had mastered the work the lad, himself, opened a jeweller's shop and began earning about Rs. 60 per month. He married and settled down well in life. His period was to end on 22nd May 1939 but owing to his excellent progress his license period from November 1938 was remitted by Government.

(3) A Hindu lad, Chambar by caste and native of Poona District, was committed to the Borstal School on charges of thefts in 6 cases. He had 2 previous convictions, and had served five years' detention in the Yeravda Industrial School. He was released on license from the Borstal School on 11th July 1938 although his final date of discharge was not due until 10th March 1940. After a few months,

he absconded from home and found work in Poona. He stole gold ornaments worth about Rs. 16 from his employer and was dealt with by the police. The Investigating Committee decided that the remaining period of detention should be converted into one of jail sentence as the lad was a confirmed criminal. He had not profited by Yeravda Industrial and Borstal School training and committed a theft though he was suitably employed. In this case the boy was released on license from the Borstal School early in his period, irrespective of his previous bad record and unsatisfactory home conditions. Speedy breakdown on license was the necessary result.

TYPICAL CERTIFIED SCHOOL AFTER-CARE CASES.

15. The following Certified School cases have been selected to illustrate 2 distinct types—2 failures and 1 success :—

(1) A Hindu boy, Brahmin by caste, with one previous conviction was committed to the Yeravda Industrial School on a charge of theft. He was subsequently released on license to live with his father in his village in Kolaba District. He was placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer. While on license he committed a theft and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. A reference to Government was made to convert this jail sentence into one of Borstal detention but before Government orders were received the lad had to be released from jail as his sentence was over. Later the lad went to Bombay where he was convicted under section 451, Indian Penal Code, and was ordered to be detained in the Borstal School, Dharwar, for 3 years. This constitutes a glaring case of failure, due partly to the boy's dishonest character and partly to the superficial work of the voluntary Probation Officer, who did nothing to secure the boy regular work in the first three months of his license period.

(2) A Hindu boy, Marwari by caste, with one previous conviction was committed to the Yeravda Industrial School on a charge of theft. His parents were dead and his other relations were uninterested in him. Subsequently he was released on license and sent to live with his employer in Poona—a Marwari shop-keeper—on 22nd August 1938. He was kept under the supervision of a Probation Officer. Within a fortnight the lad absconded stealing 3 or 4 rupees from the house of his employer. He was subsequently arrested by the Police in Ahmednagar and re-admitted to the school, his license being revoked. On conclusion of the remaining period, he was discharged to the Poona After-Care Hostel, but within a few days, was arrested for theft and committed to the David Sassoon Industrial School.

(3) A Christian lad was committed to the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, as a destitute on 15th February 1935 by the Bombay Juvenile Court. He was subsequently released on license to live with his father in South Kanara District, Madras Province, and was placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer. He completed his period satisfactorily as an agriculturist.

Juvenile Court supervision and Probation work.

16. The present objects of the Provincial Association cover Juvenile Court supervision and Probation work in addition to after-care of juveniles who have been released on license. Those affiliated district associations, which employ paid full time Probation Officers, find that their chief function lies in the administration of the Children Act either in remand home management or Juvenile Court inquiry and supervision work. It is, in fact, only in those areas where paid Probation Officers are employed, that Government have applied Parts II and III of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, in addition to Part IV, which is in force throughout the Province. It is, therefore, obvious that until active District Associations, able to employ paid workers, are functioning in each and every district, it will not be possible to apply the whole Children Act throughout the Province. In view of the fact that Government are bringing out a Juvenile Branch Administration Report from the present year, which will deal in detail with the probation and supervision work of the different Juvenile Courts, it is not intended to submit a detailed account of the same work in this Report. It is, however, noteworthy that during the past year no less than 258 children were placed under supervision or probation in the mofussil against 450 in Bombay City and Suburban District. The total number of children being thus treated in the open during the past year was 708 as against 650 in 1937-38. The general percentage of failure worked out at 9·9 as against 14·3 in the preceding year. It is hoped that in the future, a larger number of children will be dealt with in this way as treatment in the open means supervision in their own parental homes and, in other countries, has been found to be a more successful method of dealing with certain types of children than by their commitment to institutions. In some mofussil Juvenile Courts there is, however, a tendency to discharge juveniles on mere admonition without giving them the benefit of supervision. It is hoped that, wherever it is possible for a child to be placed under supervision, this will, in future, be done and that where paid Probation Officers are over-worked, steps will be taken for the recruitment of some voluntary Probation Officers as has been done in Bombay and Poona to work in association with paid workers and under their personal direction. In some large urban areas it will become necessary to employ more than one paid hand. This has been done in Poona, where two stipendiary Probation Officers have been employed for over a year, and, it is hoped, that other District Associations will follow suit.

Finance.

17. The financial condition of the Association is unsatisfactory as may be seen from the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure submitted in Appendix C. From this will be seen that the income of the Association during the past year amounted only to Rs. 165 in respect of subscriptions from individual and corporate members. This grave shortage of ordinary subscribers is due to the limitations of its present constitution and also

to general ignorance on the part of the public as to the civic value of its work. It is hoped that revision of the constitution will be secured at an early date and that something may be done towards the education of public opinion by the issue of leaflets. Government, in the past year, increased their grant from Rs. 5,180 to Rs. 7,000 in order to meet additional expenditure, incurred by the Association, in taking over financial responsibility for the Bombay Probation Officer. An analysis of the expenditure of the Association in 1938-39 shows that the Government grant has also been allocated towards half the salary charges of six paid Probation Officers and the full salary charges of the Bombay Probation Officer (Rs. 4,827-14-6) and also towards certain hostel charges and the rent of one Remand Home (Rs. 638-14-6). It is manifest that without the generous assistance of Government, the Association would have had to close down.

Conclusion.

18. During the past year, the Association has largely depended upon the co-operation of the affiliated district associations and sub-committees. Of the five District After-Care Associations, who are doing active work and employ paid Probation Officers, note has to be made of the steps taken by M. S. Sirdar, Esq., B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Honorary Secretary of the Sholapur District Association, for local publicity work, and to the steady work of two paid Probation Officers, Messrs. Bharati and Khodanpur, who, in Hubli and Bombay respectively, have been particularly successful in securing remunerative work for licensees. The Provincial Association is also grateful to the authorities of the Yeravda Industrial School and the Junior School, Umarkhadi, for taking over responsibility for the supervision of their discharged boys. Thanks are also due to the Karachi Children's Welfare Society, from whom valuable assistance has been received throughout the year. Lastly gratitude is due to the large number of voluntary Probation Officers, without whose help the Association could not function.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. A. DHRUVA,

Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay Province Probation and After-Care
Association, Poona.

APPENDIX "A".

Distribution of lads released on licence during 1938–39.

Name of District.	Borstal School lads.	Certified School lads.	Total.
(A) Bombay Province.			
1. Dharwar	22	4	26
2. Poona	10	16	26
3. Belgaum	5	3	8
4. Satara	2	1	3
5. Sholapur	7	6	13
6. Ahmednagar	8	4	12
7. East Khandesh	4	..	4
8. West Khandesh	5	..	5
9. Nasik	3	1	4
10. Kolaba	1	..	1
11. Ratnagiri	2	..	2
12. Bombay City and Suburban District ..	14	24	38
13. Surat	1	1	2
14. North Kanara	1	..	1
15. Kaira	1	..	1
16. Ahmedabad	5	1	6
17. Thana	..	1	1
18. Broach and Panch Mahals	9	1	10
Total of Bombay Province ..	100	63	163

APPENDIX "A"—*contd.*

Name of District.	Borstal School lads.	Certified School lads.	Total.
(B) SIND PROVINCE.			
1. Karachi	4	6	10
2. Hyderabad	2	1	3
3. Nawabshah	1	..	1
4. Jacobabad (Upper Sind Frontier) ..	1	..	1
5. Larkhana	2	..	2
6. Sukkur	4	..	4
Total of Sind Province ..	14	7	21
(C) OTHER PROVINCES.			
(i) United Provinces.			
1. Etah	1	..	1
2. Etawah	1	..	1
3. Delhi	1	..	1
(ii) Punjab.			
4. Gurgaon	..	1	1
5. Lahore	1	1	2
6. Jullundar	1	1	2
(iii) Central Provinces.			
7. Murtuzapur	..	1	1
(iv) Madras.			
8. South Kanara	1	1	2
9. Tinnevelli	..	1	1
10. Bellary	..	1	1
(v) Bengal.			
11. Calcutta	1	..	1
12. Dacca	..	1	1

APPENDIX "A"—*contd.*

	Name of District.	Borstal School lads.	Certified School lads.	Total.
	(C) OTHER PROVINCES—*contd.*			
	(vi) Bihar and Orissa.			
13.	Bihar	..	1	1
	(vii) North-West Frontier.			
14.	Peshawar	..	1	1
	(viii) Assam.			
15.	Lakhmipur	..	1	1
	Total of other Provinces ..	7	11	18
	(D) INDIAN STATES, ETC.			
1.	Mysore	2	..	2
2.	Akkalkot	..	1	1
3.	Miraj	..	1	1
4.	Kolhapur	1	..	1
5.	Rajkot	..	1	1
6.	Gwalior	1	..	1
7.	Junagadh	..	1	1
8.	H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions	..	1	1
9.	Jath	1	..	1
10.	Rampur	..	1	1
11.	Ghodasar	1	..	1
12.	Baroda	..	1	1
13.	Ceylon	1	..	1
14.	Goa (Portuguese)	1	..	1
	Total of Indian States, etc. ..	8	7	15
	Grand Total ..	129	88	217

APPENDIX "B".

Comparative Return showing Borstal and Certified Schools licence work 1936–1939.

	1936–37.		1937–38.		1938–39.	
	Borstal School.	Certified Schools.	Borstal School.	Certified Schools.	Borstal School.	Certified Schools.
1. Number of boys on licence on April 1st.	99	10	104	32	134	59
2 Number of boys released on licence during the year.	142	56	181	113	129	88
3. Total number under supervision.	241	66	285	145	263	147
4. Number of boys completing period with success.	108	27	103	59	131	62
5. Number of boys died in the year.	..	..	1	...	1	..
6. Number of boys who proved failure—	27	8	47	27	27	23
(1) Sent back to Borstal School.	10	..	8	...	8	3
(2) Sent back to Certified schools.	..	2	...	11	..	4
(3) Sent to jail. ...	1	1	6	1	3	..
(4) Abandoned as failure.	2	..	15	1	6	10
(5) Absconded in the year.	14	5	18	14	10	5
(6) Undertrial for an offence under Indian Penal Code	...	..	...	..	..	1
7. Number of boys absconding at the end of the year.	16	5	14	14	8	5
8. Number of boys dealt with by the investigating Committee.	24	...	34	..	25	..
9 Distribution of lads on licence—						
(1) Bombay Province ...	112	36	137	80	100	63
(2) Sind Province ...	9	3	19	8	14	7
(3) Other Provinces ...	12	10	12	22	7	11
(4) Indian states, etc. ...	9	7	13	3	8	7

APPENDIX "C".

APPENDIX "C".

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1938-39.

Receipts.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Subscriptions from members and Contributions from affiliated District Associations and Committees ..	165	0	0
2.	Government Grant-in-aid	7,000	0	0
3.	Interest on deposits in Poona Co-operative Central Bank and investments in Government Promissory Notes	132	3	2
4.	Miscellaneous receipts	2	0	0
5.	Opening balance—			
	(*a*) Cash in hand .. .. Rs. 88 12 7			
	(*b*) Cash in bank 2,006 3 0			
	(*c*) Investments in Government Promissory notes .. 2,844 15 3			
	4,939 14 10			
		4,939	14	10

Expenditure.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Clothing for Borstal lads	245	15	0
2.	Food charges, Railway and motor expenses for licensees	3	13	0
3.	Postal Stamps	255	0	0
4.	Printing Charges	53	12	0
5.	Hostel Charges, Remand Home rent etc.—			
	(*a*) Hubli After-Care Hostel rent .. Rs. 156 0 0			
	(*b*) Belgaum Association office rent 37 4 0			
	(*c*) Boarding, lodging and supervision charges for licensees kept in Salvation Army Home, Bombay .. 144 15 0			
	(*d*) Ahmedabad Remand Home rent 300 11 6			
	638 14 6			
		638	14	6

6.	Share of Probation Officers pay, Travelling Allowances, etc.—						
		Rs.	a.	p.			
	(*a*) Bombay Probation Officer ..	1,259	15	6			
	(*b*) Poona Probation Officers (two)	1,356	2	0			
	(*c*) Dharwar Probation Officer ..	576	10	0			
	(*d*) Ahmedabad Probation Officer	993	2	0			
	(*e*) Sholapur Probation Officer ..	429	11	0			
	(*f*) Belgaum Probation Officer ..	212	6	0			
		4,827	14	6			
					4,827	14	6
7.	Salary, Travelling Allowance, Leave and Pension contribution of Association clerk (one) ..				879	3	0
8.	Miscellaneous expenses				17	6	6
9.	Reward to Persons causing arrest of absconding licensees				1	0	0
10.	Closing balance—	Rs.	a.	p.			
	(*a*) Cash in hand	1,084	9	1			
	(*b*) Cash in Bank	1,386	11	2			
	(*c*) Investments	2,844	15	3			
		5,316	3	6			
					5,316	3	6
	Total ..				12,239	2	0

Total .. 12,239 2 0

MG-1 Bk Jb 2—2

No. 7908 of 1939.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. V. MARTIN, C.I.E., I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Province of Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Administration Report of the Borstal School, Dharwar, for the year 1938.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 16th May 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the 8th Annual Administration Report of the Dharwar Borstal School.

I—INTRODUCTORY.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal held charge of the School from 1st January 1938 to 4th September 1938. Rao Saheb B. G. Akut held charge from 5th September 1938 to the end of the year.

2. Statistical tables of the School have been incorporated in this Report.

II—GENERAL.

3. The Sub-jail buildings having been handed over to the School, the total accommodation now amounts to 469.

4. The high inside walls of the Sub-jail have been abolished and the buildings incorporated in the School and used as dormitories.

5. The following reforms were sanctioned by Government during the year :—

(*a*) Installation of Radio in the School.

(*b*) Installation of power-driven chaki and the abolishment of grinding by hand.

(*c*) Installing electrically driven pumps in the wells and providing a water service connection throughout the School and some of the staff quarters.

The service connections have been completed but the pump unfortunately was not supplied in time.

6. Legal rulings were given by Government that—

(*a*) An offender who has once been detained in a Borstal School may be detained for another similar period, on being found guilty of another offence.

(*b*) An offender may be detained under section 16 (2) of the Act for one year in addition to the maximum period of 5 years prescribed under section 6 of the Act.

(*c*) Principles for guidance in determining the duration up to which the unexpired period of detention may be commuted to a term of imprisonment under section 12 (1) of the Borstal Act were issued by Government.

(*d*) The question of sending young female offenders considered fit for Borstal treatment to approved Homes is under consideration of Government.

7. Other general reforms introduced in the Jail Department were also made applicable to the Borstal School. These include—

(*a*) The fixation of fasting days for Hindus and the issue of special diets on these days.

(*b*) The revision of the days for School holidays. One Christian and one Parsee day have been given up for two additional Hindu days.

III—Admissions and Discharges, etc.

8. The year opened with 401 inmates, 203 (178) were admitted, 186 (215) discharged leaving a balance of 418 remaining at the close of the year.

9. There were 177 (167) new admissions during the year, details of which are given below :—

Place.	Ordered by Court.		Under Government orders.		Total.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Province of Bombay.						
Bombay	49	36	4	2	53	38
Poona	22	32	2	..	24	32
Dharwar	8	4	..	4	8	8
Nasik	11	6	..	..	11	6
Ahmedabad	9	9	3	..	12	9
Panch Mahals ..	2	1	2	1	4	2

Place.	Ordered by Court.		Under Government orders.		Total.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Province of Bombay—contd.						
Sholapur	1	5	..	5	1	10
East Khandesh	13	9	..	2	13	11
Surat	9	5	..	..	9	5
Thana	..	4	..	1	..	5
Ahmednagar	2	7	..	1	2	8
Bombay Suburban District ..	7	3	..	..	7	3
Bijapur	2	1	2	1	4	2
Satara	3	..	..	2	3	2
Kaira	3	2	..	..	3	2
West Khandesh	3	5	..	..	3	5
Karwar	..	..	..	1	..	1
Belgaum	1	5	1	..	2	5
Kolaba	1	4	..	..	1	4
Ratnagiri	1	3	..	..	1	3
Total ..	147	141	14	20	161	161
Province of Sind.						
Hyderabad	1	2	..	1	1	3
Sukkur	1	5	..	..	1	5
Larkana	1	1	..	..	1	1
Karachi	1	7	..	..	1	7
Nawabshah	1	..	..	..	1	..
Dadu	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	6	15	..	1	6	16
Grand Total ..	153	156	14	21	167	177

Out of the 177 lads admitted 30 or nearly 17 per cent. belonged to other Provinces or Indian States.

Where considered advantageous those belonging to other Provinces are being transferred to their own Provincial Borstal School for completing their detention period. They are thus brought more in contact with their home conditions which it is expected may favourably influence their reformation.

10. The distribution of the total discharges, 186 is given below :—

On licence	100
By orders of Government on conditions equivalent to licence	27
By orders of Government unconditionally ..	1
Transferred to Yeravda Central Prison (Juvenile Section)	16
Transferred to Borstal Institution, Lahore ..	1
On appeal	3
On bail	2
On completion of term of detention ..	23
Escaped	3
Died	1
Sent to Investigating Committee at Yeravda Central Prison	4
On extra supervision	5
Total ..	186

Of the 127 (181) discharged on licence 15 (29) broke the conditions of licence.

The licences of 27 (22) lads released during the previous year were revoked for violation of the conditions.

Seven meetings of the Investigating Committee were held during the year, and the cases of 27 licence revoked lads were brought before the Committee.

The decisions in their cases are given below :—

5 Returned on licence and given another chance.

1 Sent back to Borstal to complete unexpired portion of extra supervision.

1 Sent back to Borstal until registered as a Criminal Tribe member.

5 Sent back to Borstal to complete a new sentence received and recommended for extra supervision.

5 Remaining period converted into rigorous imprisonment and transferred to Yeravda Central Prison Juvenile Section.

1 Being over age the remaining period was remitted.

1 Sent back to Borstal to complete his period.

1 Sent back to Borstal to complete his period and to be considered for extra supervision.

1 Returned to School to complete his detention period with fresh period of detention.

4 Cases abandoned as Borstal failures.

2 Cases abandoned and unexpired period converted into rigorous imprisonment.

27

11. There were 71 (35) boys who had been discharged from Borstal in previous years who were admitted to jails for fresh offences during the year as under :—

Year in which discharged.	Number of boys.
1931	1
1932	1
1933	4
1934	7
1935	20
1936	22
1937	15
1938	1
	71

12. 16 (8) were transferred from the School to the Juvenile Section of Yeravda Central Prison during the year for reasons detailed below :—

4 For gross immorality.
2 As incorrigible.
1 Being convicted under section 377, Indian Penal Code.
1 Previously escaped and recaptured during the year.
1 Bad conduct.
1 Over age.
1 Committing an unnatural offence at the Industrial School, Yeravda.
5 Licence revoked boys who had committed criminal offences.

16

13. *Buildings.*—Works carried out during the year included :—
(*a*) Cement concrete floorings to 9 cubicles.
(*b*) One barrack latrine converted into " Yeravda pattern ".
(*c*) A garden shed was erected.

14. *Training*—(1) *Educational.*—Of the 418 boys remaining 303 were attending classes in different languages as shown below :—

	Senior.	Junior.	Total.
Marathi	38	86	124
Gujarathi	15	45	60
Urdu	22	46	68
Kannada	..	..	23
Sindhi	28	..	28
			303

Literate boys are employed on vocational training only.

In the rainy season the store rooms and dining halls are used as class rooms otherwise classes are being held in the open throughout the year.

Inspections and examinations were held by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Southern Division, and the Senior Assistant Educational Inspector, Dharwar.

The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, visited several times and gave useful advice. This officer is also on the Borstal Visiting Committee.

Messrs. Mudholkar Bros. invited the boys on 4 occasions to visit the Cinema which was much appreciated.

The school purchased a magic lantern and slides were obtained on loan from various sources. It is now possible to give frequent lectures which are found to be useful aids to education and to add interest to the daily routine.

The following gentlemen very kindly gave lectures :—

Mr. S. P. Patil, B.A.
„ R. V. Kulkarni, B.A.
„ R. K. Lakhundi, B.A.
„ P. B. Desai, B.A.

(2) *Industrial*—(*a*) *Carpentry.*—The work is divided into 3 classes according to the degree of proficiency, and all must receive a good preliminary training in carpentry before specialising in polishing, turning, etc.

Most of the work is done for the Stationery Department.

Local sales are difficult owing to the small population of the District.

(*b*) *Smithy.*—All petty repairs of the School are being carried out, and small articles manufactured such as trays, buckets, water cans, bolts, handles, etc.

(*c*) *Weaving.*—The School makes all its own cotton articles and is also now manufacturing blankets and duries for its own use.

The School is now self-supporting as regards all clothing and bedding for its inmates.

(*d*) *Tailoring section.*—Does its own and some local work.

(*e*) *Gardening and Agriculture.*—On an average 80 to 90 boys are taking instruction under two graduate instructors.

The boys are also taken out to see neighbouring cultivation and to study different crops.

There is still the usual difficulty regarding water shortage in the gardens. The tank was deepened by 7 to 8 feet and helped to increase supply for an additional period.

9,528 lbs. of jowari were supplied against 7,790 lbs. in 1937.

(3) *Physical Training.*—Forms an important part of the curriculum. Drill and parades are held in the mornings. In the evenings all forms of sports are played.

Inter House matches provide keen competition. Also many games of hockey, volley ball and cricket were played with outside teams.

(4) *Scouting.*—There are 2 troops. 20 scouts appeared for and passed the Junior First Aid Examination and obtained their Certificates.

(5) *Camps.*—Seven route marches were held and visits paid to various places of interest.

Three camps were held each lasting for 2 days.

15. A night school is being held for the Supervising staff under Mr. Patil the Kannada teacher. Good progress is being maintained.

16. *Diet.*—There was no change in the diet which appears to be ample and suitable.

The total cost under dietary charges was Rs. 14,572 (Rs. 14,714). The average cost per boy being Rs. 36-1-1 (Rs. 34-13-10).

This amount represents actual cash expenditure. If the book value of vegetables supplied from the gardens be added the cost per boy would be Rs. 44-12-8 (Rs. 43-4-6).

17. *Library.*—The Schcol had 954 books at the beginning of the year and 65 were presented during the year :—

45 By Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, L.C.E., I.E.S.

19 By Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal.

1 By Dr. M. N. Patel.

In the reading rooms the Hindustan Scout, Balbodh Mewa, Shetki and Prathamik Shikshana are provided.

18. *Escape.*—6 (1) escapes took place during the year. Three of these were from the gardens and are of no consequence as the freedom allowed is always conducive to escaping.

Three however escaped from a cell, by breaking the ventilator and climbing the main wall. This was a determined escape and reflected seriously on the discipline and slackness of the guarding staff.

5 of these were recaptured.
1 still remains at large.

19. *Punishments.*—There were 379 (254) punishments. The increase was due to a tightening up of discipline :—

	1937.	1938.
Minor	210	336
Major	44	43
Total ..	254	379

Offences for which punishments were awarded are detailed below :—

	1937.	1938.
Offences relating to work	104	97
Offences relating to prohibited articles	33	50
Offences relating to assaults	16	39
For other offences	100	188
Total ..	253	374

There were 3 corporal punishments awarded for gross immorality. This is in the nature of a school caning.

20. *Financial cost of maintenance.*—The gross cost under this head was Rs. 60,989 (Rs. 63,447). The decrease is mainly due to :—

(*a*) Smaller average number.

(*b*) Reduction in the number of discharges and consequently less expenditure on escorts and subsistence money.

This amount represents actual cash expenditure and not the book value of articles such as vegetables supplied from School gardens. If these be taken into account the total cost per boy would be Rs. 160-15-5 (Rs. 160-1-3).

The details of maintenance charges under the several heads are :—

	1937.	1938.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges	33,095	33,299
Dietary charges	14,714	14,572
Hospital charges	664	692
Clothing and bedding	3,618	1,786
Sanitation charges	2,251	2,390
Transfer charges	1,432	962
Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	2,830	3,139
Travelling a owance	1,417	1,174
Contingencies	2,880	2,314
Extraordinary charges	546	661
Total ..	63,447	60,989

(1) Individual Factory earnings were as under :—

	1937.	1938.
	Rs.	Rs.
Carpentry	3,555	4,013
Weaving	1,231	1,346
Miscellaneous	1,801	1,536

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,071 (Rs. 5,795). Out of this, work for Government Departments totalled Rs. 1,514 (Rs. 1,527) and for the Jail Department on which no labour is charged Rs. 2,040 (Rs. 2,256).

(2) Garden realisations were as under :—

	1937.	1938.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of vegetables, etc., supplied to the School	3,509	3,486
Value of vegetables supplied to other Jails	30	25
Value of vegetables sold for cash	223	199
Total ..	3,762	3,710

Fodder valued at Rs. 567 (Rs. 518) was supplied to the School in addition.

21. *Medical.*—75 (57) were admitted during the year. The detailed list of which is given below :—

	1937.	1938.
Enteric fever	..	2
Malaria	8	6
Pneumonia	2	3
Respiratory diseases	1	1
Dysentery	3	7
Diarrhoea	1	2
Hepatic diseases	4	14
Abscesses	6	14
Boil and Ulcers	2	1
Rheumatism	11	2
Guinea worm	1	4
Other causes	18	19
Total ..	57	75

There was an increase under heading 'Hepatic diseases' which was due to Jaundice cases for which no special cause could be found.

There was also an increase under 'Abscesses'.

There was one death from Pneumonia. The lad died in the Civil Hospital to which he was removed for special treatment.

The medical charge was held by the following officers for the period shown against each :—

Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Thornton, I.M.S., 1st January 1938 to 7th June 1938.

Major T. A. Doran, I.M.S., 8th June 1938 to 31st December 1938.

22. *Visits.*—Bi-monthly meetings of the Visiting Committee were held regularly and weekly visits were paid by those appointed for this purpose.

The following officials visited during the year :—

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order.

Major General H. C. Buckley, I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

23. *Religious and Moral Instructors.*—Visits were paid by the following :—

Reverend Father S. Cotta, Chaplain, Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. M. G. Moulvi, Teacher, Government High School.

Mr. A. G. Datar, Teacher, Basel Mission High School.

Mrs. Bhagirthibai Puranik, Lady Superintendent, Vanita Seva Samaj.

24. *Staff.*—The following names are brought to notice for good work throughout the year :—

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, Governor.

Mr. B. D. Sawarkar, B.A., M.Ed.(Leeds), Deputy Governor.

Mr. C. V. Patil, B.A., Kannada Teacher.

Mr. M. S. Dhavale, B.A., Senior Marathi Teacher.

Mr. S. V. Potdar, B.Ag., Agricultural Instructor.

Mali Instructor, Hanmanta Daji.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. V. MARTIN,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Province of Bombay.

STATEMENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing the distribution of the Inmates detained in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province.	Place of detention.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Discharged from all causes.	Remaining at end of the year.	Daily average number.
	Borstal School.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
BOMBAY							
1938 Borstal School	1	401	203	604	186	418	404
1937 Borstal School	1	438	178	616	215	401	422

STATEMENT No. I—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the admission and disposal of the Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11
—	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	On award of detention by Magistrates, etc.	By recapture of those who escaped from school.	Re-admission of those discharged on bail.	Re-admission of those discharged on extra supervision.	Re-admission of Borstal failures.		By transfer under section 11 of Borstal Schools Act.	By transfer under orders of Government.	Re-admission from Yeravda Central Prison on disposal of the cases by the Investigating Committee.	Total
						Licence revoked.	Re-convicted.				
1938..	401	156	1	..	..	22	..	21	3	..	604
1937..	438	156	..	..	1	10	..	7	4	..	616

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
—	Transferred.	Discharged on appeal and bail.	Discharged on expiry.	Discharged under extra supervision.	Discharged on licence by Inspector General of Prisons.	Discharged on medical grounds by orders of Government.	Discharged conditionally by orders of Government.	Discharged unconditionally by orders of Government.	Sent to Yeravda Central Prison to appear before the Investigating Committee.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the present year.	Daily average number.
1938..	17	5	23	5	100	..	27	1	4	3	1	418	404
1937..	8	1	12	10	143	1	38	..	1	1	..	401	422

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education and previous Occupation

1	2							3		
	RELIGION.							AGE.		
	A			B	C	D	E	A	B	C
	Christian.									
	a	*b*	*c*							
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Buddhists and Jains.	All other Classes.	Under 18.	18 to 21.	Above 21.
1938 ..	..	..	5	51	145	1	1	44	155	4
1937 ..	..	..	11	51	116	..	1	40	131	7

II—JUDICIAL.

of the Inmates admitted into the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

4 EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.		5 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.								6 MARRIED OR UNMARRIED.		7
A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	
Literate.	Illiterate.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Unemployed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.
103	100	2	..	31	68	12	37	47	6	30	173	203
57	121	..	34	76	30	12	3	14	9	24	154	178

STATEMENT No. III—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the inmates admitted into the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the length of detention.

1	2	3							4
		Numbers according to length of detention.							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
—	—	Not exceeding one year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Total.
1938..	Number admitted ..	12	15	141	30	5	..	..	203
	Number remaining on 31st December 1938 ..	..	15	309	75	17	1	1	418
1937..	Number admitted ..	2	8	124	34	9	1	..	178
	Number remaining on 31st December 1937 ..	..	3	299	71	24	3	1	401

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the inmates admitted into the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3					4
		A	B			C	
—	Number admitted during the year.	Number detained for the first time in default of finding security under Section 110, C. P. C., and classified as habitual.	Number detained in default of finding security under Section 110 of the C. P. C. or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I.P.C., with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under Section 110 of the C. P. Code and classified as habituals.			Total.	Ratio per cent. of Column 3C to Column 2.
			Once previously convicted.	Twice previously convicted.	More than twice previously convicted.		
1938..	203	....	31	29	20	80	39
1937..	178	....	54	23	7	84	47

STATEMENT No. V—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

1	2	3			4		
		Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1937 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	A	B	C	A	B	C
		From inside the School.	From outside the School.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.
1938 ..	3	..	3	3	1	..	1
1937 ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..

1	5			6		
	Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of detention of those who escaped during the year.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under five years.	Above five years.
1938 ..	2	3	5	..	3	....
1937 ..	2	1	3	..	1	....

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL).

Showing the Offences committed by the Inmates and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4 OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY GOVERNOR.									
			a		b		c		d		e	
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to Assaults, Mutiny and Escapes.		All other breaches of School Rules.		Total.	
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.
1938..	404	..	85	12	49	1	32	7	165	23	331	43
1937..	422	..	87	17	29	4	8	8	85	15	209	44

1	5	6 PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.										
		By Governor.										
		Minor.										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
	By Criminal Courts.	Formal warning.	Change of labour.	Discontinuance of gratuity, 3 months and under.	Reduction in grade, 3 months and under.	Cellular confinement not more than 7 days.	Gunny clothing.	Separate confinement for not more than 14 days.	Marks cut up to 50.	Penal grade not exceeding 1 month.	Other punishments.	Total.
1938..	..	26	26	1	85	28	50	23	5	10	82	336
1937..	..	36	19	56	40	9	28	1	5	2	14	210

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—*contd.*

Showing the Offences committed by the Inmates and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938—contd.

	7 PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.								
	By Governor.								
	Major.								
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
—	Reduction in grade for more than 3 months.	Whipping.	Combination of minor punishments.	Cellular confinement not exceeding 14 days.	Separate confinement not more than 1 month.	Marks cut more than 50.	Penal grade exceeding 1 month.	Other punishments.	Total.
1938 ..	14	3	5	7	8	..	6	..	43
1937 ..	23	..	2	10	2	1	5	1	44

1	8	9	10	11	12
—	Grand total—punishments.	Ratio of Column 6*k* to Column 2.	Ratio of Column 7*i* to Column 2.	Ratio of Column 8 to Column 2.	Ratio of Column 7*b* to Column 8.
1938 ..	379	83·2	10·6	93·8	0·8
1937 ..	254	49·8	10·4	60·2	..

STATEMENT No. VII—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938 excluding the cost of new buildings and additions and alterations.

1	2	3 Establishment.				4 Dieting charges.		
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C
—	Daily average number.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938 ..	404	33,299	..	33,299	82 6 8	14,249	229	94
1937 ..	422	33,095	..	33,095	78 6 9	14,466	151	97

1	4 Dieting charges—*contd.*		5 Hospital charges.					
	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	F
—	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly inmates not in Hospital.	Medicines, Hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1938 ..	14,572	36 1 1	155	37	500	692	1 11 5	187 0 5
1937 ..	14,714	34 13 10	131	32	501	664	1 9 3	245 14 10

STATEMENT No. VII—(FINANCIAL)—*contd.*

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938 excluding the cost of new buildings and additions and alterations—contd.

1	6		7					8	
	Clothing and bedding of inmates.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving inmates.	
	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B
—	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1938 ..	1,786	4 6 9	2,358	32	..	2,390	5 14 8	962	2 6 1
1937 ..	3,618	8 9 2	2,248	3	..	2,251	5 5 4	1,432	3 6 4

1	9							10	
	Charges for other miscellaneous service and supplies.							Travelling allowances.	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
—	For Lighting charges.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform.	Money payments as rewards for re-capture and services.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1938 ..	1,158	14	660	522	785	3,139	7 12 4	1,174	2 14 6
1937 ..	1,046	13	171	707	893	2,830	6 11 4	1,417	3 5 9

STATEMENT No. VII—(FINANCIAL)—*concld.*

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938 excluding the cost of new buildings and additions and alterations—concld.

1	11								12												13	
	Contingencies.								Extraordinary Charges for Live Stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards.													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	School dead stock.	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance),	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9E).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1938..	525	400	168	29	18	1,174	2,314	5 11 9	65	282	8	75	—6	24	..	..	..	213	661	1 10 2	60,989	150 15 5
1937..	432	446	190	39	1	1,772	2,880	6 13 2	94	56	12	73	5	8	63	..	225	10	546	1 4 8	63,447	150 5 7

STATEMENT No. VIII—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Result of Employment of Inmates on Manufacture in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

	Average number under detention.	Average number employed on school manufacture.	Opening Balances under					Outstanding debt due by the School at end of this year.	Amount drawn during the year and value of goods received from Jails or other Departments.	Total.	Closing Balances under					Outstanding debt due by the School at end of last year.	Amount paid into Treasury during the year, inclusive of adjustments for Jail and other Departments.	Total.	Cash earnings (column 18 less column 10).	Average cash earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average cash earnings calculated on column 3.	Net profit (column 19 *minus* column 11).	Average net profit per inmate under detention.	Average net profit per inmate employed on School manufacture.
			Factory cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to the School.				Factory cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to School.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1938..	404	133	8	704	1,519	1,874	148	29	6,011	10,293	56	330	2,559	1,622	304	95	6,071	11,097	60	0 2 5	0 7 3	804	1 15 10	6 0 9
1937..	422	129	..	250	1,941	2,399	251	95	4,871	9,807	8	704	1,519	1,874	148	3	5,795	10,051	924	2 3 0	7 2 7	244	0 9 3	1 14 3

STATEMENT No. IX—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Net Cost of the Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	Total cost of maintenance (column 13, Statement VII).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13, Statement VII).	Cash earnings (column 20, Statement VIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1938 ..	60,989 0	150 15	60 0	0 2	60,929 0	150 13
1937 ..	63,447 0	150 6	924 0	2 3	62,523 0	148 3

STATEMENT No. X—(VITAL).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
							Ratio per mille of average strength.			
							A	B	C	D
—	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the School devoted to inmates but exclusive of Hospital and Observation cells.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.	Of admissions into Hospital.	Of daily average number sick.	Deaths from all causes except Cholera.	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.
1938..	435	404	427	75	3·7	1	185·6	9·2	2·5	2·5
1937..	397	422	438	57	2·7	..	135·1	6·4	..	..

STATEMENT No. XI—(VITAL).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief Diseases among the inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School, during the year 1938.

1	2																				3											
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of Admissions and of Deaths per mille of average strength from										
	Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers		Pulmonary tuberculosis and haemoptysis due to tuberculosis.		Other tubercular diseases		Anæmia and debility		Other infective diseases		Pneumonia		Other Respiratory diseases		Diarrhoea		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers		Pneumonia		Diarrhoea		All causes	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1938 ..	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	17·3	..	14·9	..	7·4	2·5	5·0	..	185·6	2·5
1937 ..	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	7·1	..	19·0	..	4·7	..	2·4	..	135·1	..

STATEMENT No. XII—(VITAL).

Showing the Mortality among the inmates in the Dharwar Borstal School, during the year 1938, according to Length of Time passed in School.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in school	Above six months and not exceeding one year			Above one year and not exceeding two years			Above two years and not exceeding three years			Above three years and not exceeding five years			Above five years		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1938	105	..	..	75	..	..	148	1	6·8	71	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
1937	85	..	..	86	..	..	178	..	..	69	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

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STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the inmates discharged from the Dharwar Borstal School, during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4					5				
			Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*		*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
—	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in school.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1938 ..	182	13	15	35	43	50	143	9	16	1	..	26

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